

PRINCES OF PLUNDER

Powerful European, British and American family and business concerns that did business with Hitler's Germany before the war also scrambled to benefit financially from the fall of Berlin and to keep Nazi booty out of the hands of Allied governments.

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THE SHAPE OF TREACHERY AND THE BRIDGE AT ARNHEM

If President George W. Bush has his way, the American system of democracy will continue to proliferate around the world. However, there are those who argue that the American form of "democracy" has little to do with genuine democratic representation but rather more closely resembles a revolving fascist dictatorship beholden to the interests of a wealthy elite and big business.¹

This form of government, it is argued, has as its underlying model the European synarchist movement that was founded in the 1870s by Joseph Alexandre Saint-Yves d'Alveydre. Saint-Yves considered the mediaeval Knights Templar to be the ultimate synarchists of their time and consequently drew on Templar ideals when formulating his ideas.

The Saint-Yves movement came to the fore in the early 1920s, following the end of World War I and the signing of the Versailles Treaty.² In its essence, synarchy advocates that government be run by a secret society or cabal—"an elite of enlightened initiates who rule from behind the scenes".³ As authors Lynn Picknett and Clive Prince describe it: "...it therefore doesn't matter which political party holds power in a state—or even what political system that state has. Synarchists would step in and take control of the key state institutions."⁴

In the United States, one such secret society worthy of note is Yale University's Order of Skull and Bones. Entry into the order involves elaborate ritual and is accompanied by a change of name. No longer is the neophyte known by his family name, but assumes the identity of a knight. Bonesmen include George W. Bush, his father George Bush Senior and Senator John Kerry. George Bush Senior's father, Prescott Bush, was also a Bonesman, as was his favourite uncle, Herbert ("Herbie") Walker. In point of fact, almost all of the so-called "Eastern Establishment" families have been enrolled in Skull and Bones. Professor Antony C. Sutton, in his groundbreaking four-part series *The Secret Cult of the Order*, states that the US order is linked to Britain through the Rhodes-Milner Oxford Group but has German origins. The US order is also linked to the Guggenheim, Schiff and Warburg families, despite having definite anti-Semitic tendencies until more recent times. Sutton's own research linked the order to "the founding and growth of Nazism"⁵ and considered it likely that the German original was the Illuminati.

The Bush family's political dynasty and, indeed, its wealth, arose from the Nazi connections forged by Prescott Bush, who worked for Nazi magnate Fritz Thyssen. Bush's uncle Herbie was likewise employed by Thyssen.⁶ An even darker episode was reported by a Dutch intelligence agent who stated that Prescott Bush also managed a portion of the slave labour force located at the massive chemical cartel IG Farben's plant at Auschwitz—the infamous Nazi death camp.⁷ Working for Prescott Bush was Allen Dulles, who would later become a director of the CIA following a highly questionable career during World War II when he was posted to head up the Swiss office of the American intelligence service, the OSS (Office of Strategic Services). Before the war, Dulles was the US legal counsel for IG Farben. Another law client of Dulles was Fritz Thyssen. These interrelationships are, at the very least, very chummy. Some believe them to be treacherous.

The key period of the growth of synarchism followed on the heels of the Russian Revolution and led to the rise of the Pan European Movement (PEM) in 1922. The PEM was embraced by powerful forces inside Germany—including the wealthy banker Max Warburg, who financed the movement. Warburg was a director of IG Farben, the cartel that helped hoist Adolf Hitler to power. Curiously, however, Warburg was also involved

in helping Lenin travel to Russia in 1917, thus providing succor to the Bolshevik Revolution that Hitler later so detested.⁸ Is this simply a case of the left hand not knowing what the right one was doing, or could it be merely an example of the Hegelian dialectic of forging conflict in order to forge the future shape and direction of human history?

In any event, besides Max Warburg with his financing of the PEM, another German banker in the form of Hjalmar Schacht was involved, addressing the first mass rally of the Pan European Movement held in Berlin. Schacht would go on to work for Hitler as Minister for Economics and President of the Reichsbank. If one believes in coincidence, then behold a coincidence: together with Hitler, Max Warburg signed the document that appointed Hjalmar Schacht to the presidency of the Reichsbank. Imagine that! Max's brother, Paul Warburg, was a director of American IG Farben as well as being the first director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.⁹

Known simply as the "AO" (after the anglicised Greek letters Alpha and Omega), the *Auslandsorganisation* was the foreign intelligence arm of the Nazi Party and engaged in espionage, fifth column, propaganda and "economic" activities in furtherance of Nazi aims. Overseas members of the AO operated largely through German owned or controlled overseas companies. They included numerous employees of IG Farben, based at home and abroad. In fact, Farben not only ran the AO but financed it.¹⁰ One of the most senior Farben men involved in AO activities was Max Ilgner, who was the nephew of Farben director Hermann Schmitz—whose ambition was to "form a world fascist state without war if possible".¹¹

Ilgner, who was a uniform-wearing member of the feared Gestapo, had allied Farben's intelligence unit, known as "NW7", with the AO and had recruited an army of 5,000 that operated through American IG.¹² Another member of Farben's NW7 was Günther Frank-Fahle, who was born in Bradford, England. Although the nominal head of the AO was Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, it was actually under the direct day-to-day control of Walter Schellenberg—head of the SD, the Gestapo's counterintelligence service—who described Farben as a "state within a state" to his interrogators after the war. However, the overall boss of the AO was Deputy Führer Rudolf Hess.

The industrialists and bankers who funded Hitler's rise to power in 1933 had their contributions processed through Hjalmar Schacht's account at the private Delbruck Schickler Bank in Berlin. The funds in this account were administered by Hitler's deputy, Rudolf Hess. Delbruck Schickler Bank was a subsidiary of Metallgesellschaft AG ("Metall"), by far the largest non-ferrous metal company in Germany. Metallgesellschaft was jointly owned by IG Farben and the British Metal Corporation.¹³

One of the two British directors of "Metall" was Oliver Lyttelton, who was Controller of Non-Ferrous Metals in 1939–40, Minister of Production in 1942–45 and a member of Churchill's War Cabinet. Lyttelton's mother was, by a merry coincidence, a member of the Rhodes–Milner Oxford "Group", whereas the eldest son of the fifth Baron Lyttelton was the private secretary to Lord Selborne during his years in South Africa. Lord Selborne would take over leadership of the "Group" following Alfred Milner's death in 1925. He was also, as I have remarked

elsewhere, the wartime head of Britain's Special Operations Executive (SOE), which was the template for the American OSS.¹⁴

As stated earlier, the "Group" is the British arm of the American Order of Skull and Bones—or is it the other way around?¹⁵ Either way, Skull and Bones is a "chapter of a German secret society". The "originating" prong of the "Group" and the "Order" is, in the view of Professor Antony Sutton, almost certainly the outlawed Bavarian Illuminati.¹⁶

THE "RED HOUSE" MEETING

It is self evident that the same behind-the-scenes banking and industrial forces who financed Hitler's rise to power as well as his subsequent military build-up would also take all necessary steps to protect their hard investments once it became clear that Hitler and Germany were doomed to failure. Clarity arrived with the devastating defeat of Field Marshal von Paulus's 6th Army Group at Stalingrad in January 1943. Any lingering doubts were erased with the Allied invasion of Normandy on 6 June 1944, D-Day. With the Germans unable to repulse the Allied forces back into the sea, it was clear for all to see that Hitler's days were numbered.

Two months after the D-Day landings, a secret meeting was held in an elegant hotel in Strasbourg that was aimed at securing and protecting the wealth of Nazi Germany and its loyal bankers and industrialists. On the morning of 10 August 1944, SS Obergruppenführer Scheid, a lieutenant-general in the Waffen-SS as well as a director of the industrial company Hermansdorff & Schenburger, arrived at the Hôtel Maison Rouge set in Strasbourg's rue des France-Bourgeois.

Dr Scheid had been sent to host the meeting by none other than Reichsleiter Martin Bormann—by then the second most powerful man in Nazi Germany, after Hitler.

Bormann's rise to power followed on from the ill-fated flight of Rudolf Hess in 1941, when he parachuted to land in Scotland to meet secretly with the Duke of Hamilton. With the loss of his friend, and his plans in tatters for creating a secret alliance with Britain to fight Russia, Hitler heaped all of Hess's duties and responsibilities—with the exception of the office of Deputy Führer, which he abolished—onto Bormann's broad, bull-like shoulders. Bormann also took over control of the AO.

Before sending Dr Scheid to Strasbourg, Bormann had confided to him that "the steps to be taken as a result of this meeting will determine the post-war future of Germany", adding that the plan was to ensure an eventual "economic resurgence of Germany".¹⁷ Present at the meeting, in addition to Dr Scheid, were representatives of Krupp, Messerschmitt, Rheinmetall, Bussing, Volkswagenwerk and engineers representing various factories in Posen, Poland, including Brown Boveri—an important part of the German electrical industry that was part owned by two American companies, General Electric and International Telephone & Telegraph. Today, Brown Boveri (now Asea Brown Boveri) is a massive multinational corporation employing almost 200,000 staff worldwide and still maintains its close contacts with the USA. Prior to his appointment as George W. Bush's Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld was on its board of directors.¹⁸

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Bormann's direction was that the industrialists should forge new contacts and alliances with foreign firms as well as strengthen those already established, but that this should be done without attracting suspicion. Equally important was the capital flight program of state and corporate assets to safe havens throughout the world, which Bormann had ordered. Thus began Operation *Eagle's Flight*. Critically, Bormann believed he needed nine months to complete the planned capital flight program.¹⁹ This meant that German forces had to resist the Allies' advance throughout the winter of 1944 and on until early to mid-May 1945. By a remarkable twist of fate, the war in Europe ended on 8 May 1945, two days short of Bormann's estimate.

WHOOPSIDAISSY!

However, less than two weeks after that Red House meeting, Britain's Field Marshal Bernard L. Montgomery laid out a daring plan which, had it succeeded, would have completely wrecked Bormann's critical nine-month program.

On 23 August 1944, when the Supreme Allied Commander, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, visited Montgomery's HQ for lunch followed by a private conference, Montgomery argued that German forces were in complete disarray and that a decisive thrust into the Ruhr would result in the end of the war before Christmas 1944. At Montgomery's insistence, Eisenhower's chief of staff, General Walter Bedell Smith, was excluded from the meeting, causing rancour.²⁰ Eisenhower left Montgomery's HQ unconvinced and wavering.

With the closing of the Falaise gap, Montgomery was determined not to let Eisenhower waste a golden opportunity to bring the war to a close in 1944. On 4 September, Montgomery sent a coded signal, "Personal for General Eisenhower Eyes Only", laying out in detail an audacious plan to seize strategic bridges in The Netherlands and follow with a full-blooded armoured thrust into Germany through the back door of the Ruhr—the very heartland of German industry and, coincidentally, home to many of those industrialists Dr Scheid's capital flight conference had addressed less than a month earlier.

The plan, which would become known as Operation *Comet*, was rejected by Eisenhower. Montgomery strenuously objected, and a revised plan called Operation *Market Garden*, which would muster considerably more forces than the original Operation *Comet*, was eventually agreed upon on 10 September 1944 by Eisenhower. The final bridge to be captured by British airborne forces and held until the arrival of the armoured forces was located at Arnhem.

By coincidence, too, it was on 4 September that Field Marshal Model directed Lt General Bittrich's badly mauled but veteran II SS *Panzer* corps to bivouac in the Arnhem area to refit and rest. Bittrich later stated that "there was no particular significance in Model choosing the Arnhem vicinity—except that it was a peaceful area where nothing was happening".²¹

Now, in hindsight, armed with the knowledge of Bormann's vital need for a full nine months for his capital flight program to reach fulfilment, one wonders if other, more subterranean, factors influenced Model's decision. Was treachery involved?

THE FRATERNITY

What is known for a fact is that Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch Forces by Queen Wilhelmina. During the weeks following the D-Day landings, Prince Bernhard remained in constant contact with his Ministers, the US Ambassador-at-Large William Bullitt, Anthony Biddle and General Bedell Smith.²² His close contact with these men was hardly the result of mere chance. As we shall see, nothing was to be left to chance by Bormann's "Fraternity".²³

A member of the Biddle family—Thomas Bradish Biddle—was amongst the very first members of the Order of Skull and Bones, having been tapped in 1839, just six years after its founding in 1833. Anthony Biddle, whose full name was Anthony Joseph Drexel Biddle Jr, was not himself a member of the Order. Nevertheless, he was no innocent.

During the early months of WWII, Biddle was in Paris as the US Deputy Ambassador to France. It was here that he became close friends of the pro-Nazi Duke and Duchess of Windsor, who spent a considerable period of time living in the home of Baron Eugene de Rothschild.

However, Biddle's greatest friend in Paris was Ambassador William Bullitt. Bullitt also held strong pro-Hitler views and was responsible for introducing the American millionaire Charles Bedaux to the Windsors.

Bedaux was a good friend of IG Farben's Hermann Schmitz, and had in fact been appointed head of Farben's commercial operations. His involvement with the Windsors wasn't accidental, as he had been instructed by no less than SS chief Heinrich Himmler to inveigle them to help in secret plans

for a negotiated peace with England.

At a secret meeting held in the Hôtel Meurice in Paris, with Bedaux, Rudolf Hess, Martin Bormann and Hollywood actor and Nazi sympathiser Errol Flynn present, the Duke of Windsor promised to help Hess contact the Duke of Hamilton—which "finally led to Hess's dramatic landing on the Hamilton Estate in 1941".²⁴

Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands also has a decidedly Nazi past. German born as Prince Bernhard zur Lippe-Biesterfeld, he joined the Nazi Party in the early 1930s, eventually donning the SS uniform. By 1935 he was gainfully employed in IG Farben's intelligence department, NW7. His match to Princess Juliana, the daughter of the Dutch Queen, Wilhelmina, was reportedly arranged by Farben director Gerhard Fritze, a relative of NW7 chief Max Ilgner.²⁵

At their wedding ceremony in January 1937, the Prince's closest friends struck up the old favourite, the Horst Wessel song, which was an anthem of the Nazis. Shortly after the wedding, the noble prince travelled to Berlin for a private meeting with Hitler, who

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had publicly intimated that the marriage represented an alliance between both nations—a notion refuted by Queen Wilhelmina.

More telling is the fact that when he arrived in England after the outbreak of war and asked to work in British intelligence, his offer was declined by members of the Admiralty because they didn't trust him. Nor did the Supreme Allied Commander, General Eisenhower, who refused him access to sensitive intelligence information. However, with the intervention of King George VI, Prince Bernhard was eventually allowed to work in war-planning councils. Whoops!

Moving on quickly, to understand the very special relationship between Prince Bernhard and General Walter Bedell Smith—who most certainly had complete access to General Eisenhower's intelligence—we need to advance several years. After WWII, Prince Bernhard is believed to have been profitably employed dealing in art stolen during the war. Gerben Sonderman, whom Prince Bernhard described as the "best friend I ever had" (presumably Adolf had been forgotten by then?), acted as the prince's private pilot for transporting stolen art according to Ton Biesemaat, who wrote about the art ring in his exposé *The Correggio Mystery*.²⁶

In 1941, Sonderman, a Dutch Fokker pilot, developed contacts with Germans involved in plundering Dutch artworks. A close contact of his was Alois Miedl, a "banker, spy and art dealer" who occasionally dressed in SS uniform.²⁷ After the war, Miedl operated on behalf of the ODESSA, the SS escape network that transported Nazi war criminals to safety in South America—particularly Argentina, to where Bormann is believed to have escaped. This was also a favourite destination for Prince Bernhard after the war, and he was usually accompanied by his *best* friend, Gerben Sonderman.

Another of those seemingly involved in this stolen-art trading ring was Hungarian nobleman Prince Alfred zur Lippe-Weissenfeld, a relative of Prince Bernhard. By another of those remarkable coincidences, Prince Alfred's daughter was the wife of Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza de Kászon, son of Fritz Thyssen's brother and heir to the Thyssen family fortune.

Walter Bedell Smith, as we have seen above, was in close contact with the prince during the period that Montgomery was drawing up his initial plan to capture the Dutch bridges and then dash to Berlin via the Ruhr. Just how close this friendship with Prince Bernhard was can be judged by the fact that after the war Bedell Smith and Prince Bernhard went into business together. One might describe it as an "import-export company" because it involved an art trading company called Bernard Ltd which used military aircraft to fly between Soesterberg—a short distance from Prince Bernhard's Soestdijk Palace—and the USA.

However, in August 1945, Bedell Smith donated his private plane to fly Nazi spymaster Reinhard Gehlen and five of his general staff to Washington, DC, for secret talks. This move was in complete contravention of prevailing American policy and, according to author Charles Higham, could have resulted in court martial proceedings against Bedell Smith.²⁸

Prince Bernhard's family relationship with the Thyssens may go some way to explaining why the prince, together with a Dutch intelligence unit, travelled to the Russian zone in Berlin in 1945 to recover a batch of buried "incriminating corporate papers" belonging to Fritz Thyssen that evidenced "secret Thyssen ownership". This small favour was carried out under the pretext that the daring prince was recovering the Dutch crown jewels stolen by the Nazis. The papers were returned to The Netherlands and deposited in the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart, in Rotterdam, which was secretly owned by Thyssen. Known as Operation *Juliana*, this cunning scheme was a body-blow to Allied investigators who were anxiously seeking the "missing pieces of the Thyssen fortune".²⁹

The US attorney to the Rotterdam bank was Allen Dulles, who had migrated from the OSS office in Bern, Switzerland, to become the US intelligence chief in post-war Germany.

FENCING THE ROSE

The Lippe family appears to have any number of links to enterprises with intelligence connections. Take, for example, the Order of the Rose of Lippe, a chivalric order awarded to the German House of Lippe. An offshoot of this order is the Noble

Company of the Rose, founded by Ernst August Prinz zur Lippe—the first cousin of Prince Bernhard—and Sir Rodney Hartwell. Today, the Noble Order of the Rose is awarded exclusively and by invitation only to members of a curious research institute called The Augustan Society, founded in 1957 with a focus on genealogy, royalty, nobility, chivalry, heraldry and related topics and housed in a mansion located in the Mojave Desert near Daggett, California.

The curiosity here is that many of The Augustan Society's early members

and some of its founders were formerly with wartime intelligence services, mostly the OSS. They included Crolan Edelen, Robert Formhals, Robert Gayre, John Driscoll, George Balling and Forest Barber, all of whom had also previously been Shickshinny Knights—a so-called "fake" order that claimed descent from the Russian Grand Priory of the Order of St John of Jerusalem. The Shickshinny Knights boasted some really heavyweight English and American pro-Nazi military and intelligence officers.³⁰

It is alleged that the number-one activity of The Augustan Society is intelligence gathering, and that several members of the society began working together three or four years before officially incorporating it as a legal entity (thus dating it back to circa 1954—more on this date later). It is also said that it is an intelligence front for SMOM, the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, the official Vatican Order of the Knights of Malta. The Augustan Society was originally located in Torrance, California—a location that gave rise to an insider adage, "When you hear a sneeze in Torrance, you hear a 'God bless you' on the Via Condotti". The Via Condotti in Rome is the location of the Palazzo di Malta, the headquarters of SMOM.

The SMOM connection to this story is not without considerable interest. Members of this order have included such Nazi notables

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as Dr Herman Abs, who was a director of IG Farben and Deutsche Bank and was also known as "Hitler's paymaster". Robert Gayre, one of the founders of The Augustan Society, was awarded SMOM's prestigious Grand Cross of *Merito Melitense*. Another to be honoured by SMOM was Nazi spymaster Reinhard Gehlen (discussed above), who in 1948 also received the Grand Cross. Another honoured by SMOM was James Jesus Angleton, to whom we shall return shortly. Neither of the Dulles brothers was honoured by this August body, simply because they were Protestants rather than Catholics.

Curiously, however, Martin Bormann's eldest son, Adolf Martin, chose to take holy orders in 1946 following a preliminary course at Federaun Monastery, located close to Villach in Austria. This monastery was under the patronage of Bishop Hudal—one of the most senior Vatican insiders who was responsible for running the Nazi underground escape railway known as the "Ratlines". More alarming is the fact that Hudal was the "guardian" of Adolf Martin Bormann as well as of another monk, Brother Avery Dulles—son of John Foster Dulles, the elder brother of Allen Dulles. It's a small world, isn't it.

The Knights of Malta were also responsible for helping thousands of the worst Nazis and members of the SS escape to freedom down these Ratlines, thus evading justice and avoiding the hangman's noose at Nuremberg. Originally conceived as an underground railroad for wanted war criminals, it was quickly co-opted, I understand, to smuggle Nazi gold, currency and other plunder to replenish the enormous sums lost by the Rockefeller family in pre-war German investments. Assisting Rockefeller in this sleazy endeavour were Allen Dulles, Herbert Walker and James Jesus Angleton, the OSS Italian bureau chief and later CIA Rome bureau chief. As such, Angleton was in charge of the Vatican "account"—and I understand that he learned about the homosexual proclivities of Pope Pius XII (formerly the Papal Nuncio in Bavaria in the 1920s) and was able to use this information for blackmail purposes. Allen Dulles, Herbert Walker and James Jesus Angleton are said to have benefited most handsomely from "commissions" earned for their assistance in shifting plunder on behalf of the Rockefellers. Angleton benefited even more, since he was able to co-opt SMOM, the intelligence arm of the Vatican, to work on behalf of US intelligence interests.

Patrons of The Augustan Society are listed as Ernst August Prinz zur Lippe, Dr Otto von Habsburg of the old Austro-Hungarian Imperial House and Prince Victor Emmanuel of Savoy, son of King Umberto II—the last Italian king, who was forced to relinquish his throne after the war for being pro-Mussolini.³¹ Prince Victor Emmanuel is the Grand Master of the authorised Vatican chivalric Order of St Maurice and St Lazarus.

Another of those beguiling coincidences is that Robert Gayre (mentioned above) was the head of the US branch of the racist International Association for the Advancement of Eugenics and Ethnology (IAAEE), which had its headquarters in Scotland. Eugenics formed a very powerful undercurrent in Nazi ideology and thinking.

The IAAEE was founded by Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton, who was a wing commander in the RAF during WWII and was

also a relative of the Queen Mother via his mother, Pamela Bowes-Lyon. Lord Malcolm was, moreover, a member of the "Cliveden Set"—another name for the Rhodes–Milner "Oxford Group"—which was sympathetic to Hitler's war aims. He also had the honour of being the brother of the Duke of Hamilton, who, as we know, was the host of Rudolf Hess after his flight to Scotland in 1941.

Colonel Gayre also founded the Order of St Lazarus of Jerusalem in Edinburgh, the US branch of this order being established by Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton. Robert Gayre was also the Vice President of the International Commission for Orders of Chivalry (ICOC). The VI International Congress of the ICOC was held in Edinburgh in 1962 under the honorary presidency of the Duke of Edinburgh and was presided over by the Duke of Hamilton.

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THE BRIDGE TOO FAR

With this diversion fairly comprehensively covered, let's now briefly return to the actual events of Montgomery's audacious Operation *Market Garden*—the approved plan to take and hold five Dutch bridges that would open a way for a massive Allied thrust into the heart of Germany.

Those who have seen the excellent film based on Cornelius Ryan's book, *A Bridge Too Far*, will recall the sheer stubborn courage of those soldiers of the 3rd Battalion of the US

82nd Airborne, under the command of Major Julian Cook, who paddled across the River Waal in slow, cumbersome boats under a blaze of deadly German fire to assault and hold the heavily defended but critical Nijmegen road bridge a few miles south of Arnhem.

This was a last-ditch attempt to relieve the sorely battered British paratroops at Arnhem led by Colonel John Frost. Eventually succeeding at terrible cost, the 3rd Battalion took and held the Nijmegen bridge. But instead of rushing armour up the road to Arnhem to relieve Colonel Frost and ensure the success of Montgomery's daring plan, a Grenadier Guards major arriving at the Nijmegen bridge told his American counterparts, "We do not move our tanks at night".³² A furious Colonel Tucker, the regimental commander of the American 504th which had secured the bridge, vehemently argued that there was no time to waste before the Germans reinforced and that the British must grab the chance to reinforce Colonel Frost at Arnhem. Immune to these arguments, the English major repeated, "Well, we can't move our tanks at night", and then added, "We will move them in the morning".³³ The next morning, as expected, the whole area was heavy with German armoured reinforcements.

Cornelius Ryan does not name the Grenadier Guards major in his book—an unusual omission. Also, it appears that there are some critical inaccuracies in the chain of events he sets forth in his book.

A recent BBC documentary series called *Battlefields*, presented by historian Professor Richard Holmes, focused one program on "The Battle for Arnhem". The program's makers interviewed on camera Moffatt Burriss, who was commander of "I" company of the 504th and was present when the English General Horrocks asked Colonel Tucker, commander of the 504th, if he would take the heavily defended bridge by making an assault across the River

Waal. According to Burriss, General Horrocks said: "This is an awesome task. Can your lads do it?" Tucker replied: "Well, General, if we take the bridge, will your tanks be lined up ready to go?" Horrocks replied: "My tanks will be lined up in full force, hell-bent for Arnhem, and nothing will stop them."³⁴

Once the bridge had been taken, it was Captain Burriss who welcomed the first tanks across and he was astonished when they stopped. He asked the sergeant who was commanding the first three tanks—soon to be joined by a fourth under the command of the Grenadier Guards major—why they had stopped. He said there was a German anti-tank gun up ahead, and "if I go up there, that gun will knock out my tank".

Burriss said: "Well, we'll go with you and get that gun." But the offer wasn't accepted, because the sergeant said: "No, I can't go; I've got no orders."³⁵ This situation was in marked contrast to the intentions of General Horrocks and his direct pledge to Colonel Tucker.

According to the Grenadier Guards' official war diary, the bridge at Nijmegen had merely been "consolidated".

Also appearing on the program was the Grenadier Guards major. He said: "It would have been quite difficult to go ahead." Burriss didn't see it that way. He said during the program that he "felt betrayed". His men had taken the bridge at massive cost, facing machine guns, 20-mm cannon and numerous other weapons, but the British "were stopping because of one gun, and they had a whole corps of tanks" at their disposal.

There was virtually nothing between the Grenadiers and Arnhem, eight miles away. At the north end of the Arnhem bridge, the British paratroops still held out. With Colonel Frost injured, his second-in-command, Major Tony Hibbert of the 1st Parachute Brigade, fought on. He could hear the tanks of the Grenadier Guards in the distance. But they didn't arrive. Interviewed for the BBC program, Hibbert reflected wryly, perhaps even bitterly, that the *Market Garden* plan "could and *should* have worked", adding with a wry look that the tanks under the control of the Grenadier Guards major were "over the bridge before we were overrun".

THE LOST BOYS

Royal patronage of the Grenadier Guards can be seen by virtue of the fact that the reigning British monarch is usually appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment. It is one of only five British regiments having the honour of trooping the monarch's "colour", the royal flag, in front of the monarch on the occasion of his or her official birthday. The ceremony derives from mounting guard of the royal family and palaces and serving as "household troops".

The Grenadier Guards is also one of the regiments having the honour of guarding the monarch. The rank and file of the Grenadiers swear an oath of allegiance to the monarch as head of the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom. It is of considerable significance that the oath is sworn to the reigning British monarch, and not to Parliament.

Interestingly, the first public engagement of the present monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, took place in 1942 when, as Princess Elizabeth, she inspected the Grenadier Guards on her 16th birthday.

The Grenadier Guards major whom Hibbert was referring to is Peter Alexander Rupert Smith, of the extremely powerful and influential Smith family—an almost publicly unknown dynasty of bankers that dates back 350 years. It was in the 1650s that Thomas Smith founded Samuel Smith & Co. bankers in Nottingham,

which is believed to have been the first English bank headquartered outside of London. Successive generations of Smiths ensured that the family business flourished, and by 1902 there were 10 branches operating.

Not only did a leading member of the Smith family befriend Lord Rothschild, but a family member later married a Rothschild. A further dynastic marriage was with the well-known Baring family of bankers. The Smith dynasty's influence kept on expanding and expanding. Frances Dora Smith married Sir Claude Lyon-Bowes, who were the maternal grandparents of Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, who married Prince Albert ("Bertie"), the Duke of York, in 1923. Prince Albert became King George VI in 1936, and Elizabeth became Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Consort—later known as The Queen Mother. In recent years, a newspaper article concerning the Queen Mother's favourable

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Endnotes

1. By "revolving" I mean to suggest that, regardless of whoever wins a US presidential election, US foreign policy remains fundamentally unchanged.
2. It is of considerable significance here that it was following the signing of the Versailles Treaty that many German industrialists, including the Thyssen and Dornier families, first developed their financial techniques to cloak ownership of their assets.
3. See the Lynn Picknett and Clive Prince lecture, "The Rise of the Rough Beast", Saunière Society Symposium, 19 September 1999. Also see numerous articles on synarchism and the synarchist

- agenda published by *Executive Intelligence Review*.
4. Picknett and Prince, *ibid*.
5. See Antony C. Sutton's *The Secret Cult of The Order*, Veritas, Auckland, 1986, page 32.
6. See article by John Loftus, "How the Bush family made its fortune from the Nazis", September 2000, at <http://www.john-loftus.com/Thyssen.asp>.
7. See "Timeline of Treason: The Bush Family Connection to the Nazis" at <http://www.spiritone.com/~gdy52150/timeline.html>.
8. See Antony C. Sutton's *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, 1981.
9. See Antony C. Sutton's *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler*, Arlington Books, 1974,

- page 93.
10. See Charles Higham's *Trading with the Enemy*, Delacorte Press, 1983, page 189.
11. *ibid.*, page 211.
12. *ibid.*, page 133.
13. *ibid.*
14. See my article "The Spoils of War", available at <http://www.deepblacklies.co.uk>.
15. See Carroll Quigley's *The Anglo-American Establishment*, GSG & Associates, California, 1981, page 307.
16. See Antony C. Sutton's *The Secret Cult of the Order*, pages 34-35.
17. See Paul Manning's *Martin Bormann: Nazi in Exile*, Lyle Stuart, 1981, page 23.
18. Two additional persons, both German

attitude to the "pro-peace movement" spoke of her "desire to avert war with Germany and for closer ties to be established between the two countries".³⁶ One newspaper went so far as to state that she would have willingly accepted a German occupation providing that the monarchy and her place in it remained intact.³⁷ Her brother, David Bowes-Lyon, to whom she was exceptionally close, was, before the war, a director of Lazard Brothers bankers and also held an "important but vaguely defined role in SOE".³⁸

The Lazard connection is significant, inasmuch as this bank was a link to pro-Nazi Sir Henri Deterding of Royal Dutch Shell (long believed to be largely owned by the Dutch and British royal families) and to Viscount Bearsted of Hill Samuel, both of whom are connected to Baron Kurt von Schröder—a hard-core Nazi, a financier of SS chief Heinrich Himmler and a leading member of the "circle of friends of the Reichsführer". Von Schröder, coincidentally, employed Allen Dulles as his American attorney.³⁹ He was also a director of Lazard Brothers and a member of the Anglo-German Fellowship, which was founded in 1935 by German banker Ernest Tennant—a close friend of Hitler's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop—and had numerous members who admired Hitler. Some went even further.

For example, one member, Sir Oswald Mosley, founded the British Union of Fascists, known as the Blackshirts, which was funded by Berlin. Another member was Nazi enthusiast Admiral Sir Barry Domville, who would later become a Shickshinny Knight.⁴⁰ Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, was sent by Hitler to England to be the President of the Fellowship and had instructions to improve Anglo-German relations and push for an alliance between both countries. Another member was the Duke of Hamilton, who, as we have seen, was the British point of contact sought by Rudolf Hess in his flight to Scotland. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is, of course, the real family name of the British royal family; it was changed to Windsor during the First World War to dilute any expressions of animosity by the British public.

The connections between the British royal family and the Nazis continue. Prince George, the Duke of Kent, brother of King George VI, died on 25 August 1942 aboard a *Sunderland* flying

boat belonging to 228 Squadron of the RAF's Coastal Command, which crashed into a hill called the Eagle's Rock near Berriedale, Caithness, Scotland. The authors of the book *Double Standards*⁴¹ make a strong case that the aircraft was sabotaged on the instructions of Churchill, in order to avert the conclusion of a secret alliance agreed in principle between Germany and England, which was to be formalised in Sweden by the Duke of Kent, presumably on behalf of his brother, the King. The authors believe that aboard the aircraft and travelling with the Duke was none other than Deputy Führer Rudolf Hess.⁴² Staying at Balmoral the night before the crash, the Duke feasted on a last supper of sorts. His dinner companion was Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands.

Princess Sophie, the closest sister in age to Prince Philip (who changed his surname to Mountbatten and became the Duke of Edinburgh in 1947 upon his marriage to Princess Elizabeth), married Prince Christopher of Hesse who was a member of Himmler's staff, having enlisted as an "agent".⁴³ Prince Christopher died in an aircraft accident in 1944, two years after the extremely suspicious death of the Duke of Kent.

**Founded in May 1954,
the Bilderberg conferences
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SNATCHING VICTORY FROM DEFEAT

It should come as no surprise to learn that the Grenadier Guards major,

Peter Smith, is the sixth Baron Carrington, more commonly known as Lord Carrington. In April 1985, he was honoured by the Queen when he was made a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter—the oldest and most prestigious British order of chivalry that dates back almost 700 years. A member of the royal family bloodline, Lord Carrington has had an illustrious career. Not least, he is a former President of the Pilgrim Society, which was founded in London in 1902 (and New York in 1903) as a dying wish of Cecil Rhodes. Lord Carrington also had a stint in 1983 as chairman of the secretive and elite Bilderberg Group.

Founded in May 1954, the Bilderberg conferences bring together the elite of the world to seek a consensus on how global matters are to be shaped. They are viewed with extreme suspicion by many who see them as working outside of democratic process to foist on us a dictatorial world order dedicated to the interests of the favoured few.

government officials, were present at the Red House meeting.

19. See Manning's *Martin Bormann*, *ibid.*, page 32.

20. See Cornelius Ryan's *A Bridge Too Far*, Wordsworth Editions, 1999, page 48 (also Simon & Schuster, 1974).

21. *ibid.*, page 70.

22. *ibid.*, page 43.

23. "The Fraternity" was the name chosen by author Charles Higham, in his book *American Swastika* (Doubleday, 1985), to describe the network of prominent people and large corporations in Allied and neutral nations that cooperated with the Nazis.

24. See Higham's *Trading With The Enemy*, pages 179-181.

25. This account is contained in an unpub-

lished manuscript on matters relating to the Nazis and US business interests which was written by Professor Peter Dale Scott, who kindly provided a copy to me.

26. See website

<http://www.michelvanrijn.com/artnews/correggio.htm>.

27. *ibid.*

28. See Charles Higham, *American Swastika*, page 260.

29. See John Loftus's article "The Dutch Connection", available at <http://www.john-loftus.com/Thyssen.asp>, for details of Operation *Juliana*. However, in private correspondence with this writer, Dutch journalist Ton Biesemaat disputes the accuracy of Loftus's allegations, saying that the prince was not directly involved

but instead directed "influential friends and agents to do the job for him". Biesemaat also says that no crown jewels were recovered in Berlin but, instead, some "shares" of the royal family were recovered, although the main objective was to secure the fortune of the "Thyssen-Bornemisza family".

30. For more on the Shickshinny Knights, see my article "The Spoils of War" at <http://www.deepblacklies.co.uk>.

31. I understand that King Umberto II in fact hated Mussolini but consented to abdicate to avoid an outbreak of bloodshed.

32. See Cornelius Ryan's *A Bridge Too Far*, in which he frustratingly neglects to

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Those instrumental in founding the Bilderberg Group include General Walter Bedell Smith, Allen Dulles, the ultra-right French Prime Minister Antoine Pinay,⁴⁴ and Otto Wolff, of the Cologne-based firm Otto Wolff AG, whose father had been a substantial contributor to Hitler. Another was Sir Colin Gubbins, wartime head of the SOE, who had established and trained "Auxiliary Units" to resist underground in the event of a Nazi invasion. These, in turn, were linked to the so-called Army "Oxen Units" that engaged in sabotage. One such oxen unit was in Berriedale at the time that the Duke of Kent's aircraft crashed.⁴⁵

Attendees are numerous and very influential. They have included, for example, David Rockefeller, Walter Boveri Jr, son of the founder of Brown Boveri, Sir Eric Roll of Warburg's London-based merchant bank and Dr Herman Abs of IG Farben—to name just a few who are relevant to this essay. The first Bilderberg chairman was Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands, who remained chairing the meetings until 1976 when he stood down following his disgrace for accepting bribes in the Lockheed affair.⁴⁶

Of significance is the fact that the first Bilderberg meeting was held 10 years after the failed Operation *Market Garden*, in a hotel (named the Bilderberg, hence the name of the group) located in Oosterbeek, The Netherlands, just a few kilometres from both Arnhem and Nijmegen—and in the very middle of where the fighting to take the Arnhem bridge had taken place.

Is it possible that Oosterbeek was chosen for the first Bilderberg meeting in order to celebrate secretly the success in getting the wealth of Nazi Germany to safety as planned by Bormann? Possibly. In the first two years of its existence, four meetings were held on a semi-annual basis.⁴⁷ For 1954, meetings were held in May and in September; in 1955, they were in March and September. Thereafter, meetings have been held just once annually in May. September 1954 was, of course, the month of the failed—or betrayed—Operation *Market Garden*.

The year 1954 is of significance for other reasons, too, for it is

the year that the Allies finally agreed to return West Germany to the status of a sovereign nation. German companies were at last freed from Allied control on 5 May 1955. The assets of Thyssen, Krupp and others that had been secreted abroad could now be untangled and returned to rebuild Germany once again—as foreseen by Bormann.⁴⁸ The treaty that ended the occupation of West Germany was signed in Paris in October 1954.⁴⁹

The past is the future. Sadly.

About the Author

David Guyatt spent 28 years as an investment banker in the City of London. His last position was as a divisional Treasurer of a major international bank. David now pursues a career in journalism, writing for a variety of media and researching and producing factual material on a wide range of associated subjects. This is his 11th article for NEXUS, the most recent, "Project Hammer Revisited", published in 10/05–06.

In addition to his feature writing, David has prepared background papers on Anti-Personnel Electromagnetic Weapons for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), was a contributing member of ICRC's SirUS Project that sought to define criteria for judging "abhorrent weapons", and has writ-

ten for the World Development Movement on his "insider's knowledge" of international weapons financing.

He has been a consultant on Swiss and UK television documentaries, exposing the threat of non-lethal weapons and Britain's weapons trail to Indonesia. He assisted the US-based law firm Easton & Levy in its lawsuit against the Vatican for the restitution of the Nazi Croatian Treasury which was illicitly transferred to the Vatican and elsewhere at the end of World War II.

David has also recently conducted an in-depth investigation into the black market of gold and has published it as an electronic book, "The Secret Gold Treaty", available through his home page, <http://www.deepblacklies.co.uk>.

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name the English major in question. Ryan is, however, by no means alone in this oversight. I could find no online source that did name the major, which may go some way towards revealing the awesome actual power of a truly powerful family.

33. Recorded by Thomas Pitt, a sergeant in the 504th of the 82nd Airborne, who was present during these deliberations.

34. Notes taken from "The Battle for Arnhem" program from the BBC TV documentary series, *Battlefields*.

35. *ibid.*

36. See Lynn Picknett, Clive Prince and Stephen Prior's *Double Standards: The Rudolf Hess Cover-Up*, Time-Warner Books, UK, 2001, page 265.

37. *ibid.*; see also the *Independent on Sunday*, 5 March 2000.

38. See Picknett, Prince and Prior, *Double Standards*, *ibid.*, page 264.

39. See Hugh Thomas, *SS-1: The Unlikely Death of Heinrich Himmler*, Fourth Estate, 2001, page 92. Also in this book, Thomas forensically demonstrates that Himmler almost certainly escaped to freedom, as the person who committed suicide was not Himmler but a double.

40. On the Shickshinny Knights, see my associated article "The Spoils of War" at <http://www.deepblacklies.co.uk>.

41. See Picknett, Prince and Prior, *Double Standards*, *ibid.*, page 433.

42. Hugh Thomas's book *The Murder of Rudolf Hess* (Mandala Books, 1977) contains the now fairly well-known story that it was not the real Hess but a double who was imprisoned in Spandau. Once it became known that the Russians were prepared to release him after decades of refus-

ing to do so, the imprisoned double was murdered in order to keep the secret safe.

43. See Hugh Thomas, *SS-1*, *ibid.*

44. See my article "Circle of Power" which looks at the Pinay Circle, also known as "Le Cercle"; freely available at <http://www.deepblacklies.co.uk>. There are numerous interesting research threads that cross over.

45. See Picknett, Prince and Prior, *Double Standards*, *ibid.*, page 421.

46. Prince Bernhard died on 1 December 2004, just as this article was being prepared for press.

47. Holly Sklar's *Trilateralism* (South End Press, 1980) mentions this curious fact on page 171.

48. See Paul Manning's *Martin Bormann*, *ibid.*, page 281.

49. *ibid.*, page 258.